Bombay Gazette.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840. **3,153.**

FOR PASSAGE to LONDON. The fine Teak built Ship "MOFFATT," Jas. Gilbert, Commander, 821 Tons burthen, has superior accommodation for passengers, and having all her cargo engaged, will sail on or about the 28th of May. For passage only apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nisbet Lane, 29th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, Thos. Smith, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain Smith or to Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell.—Meadow Street, 29th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "MEDORA," William Harrison, Commander, will sail on the 6th May. For Passage apply to Higginson and Cardwell.

Meadow Street, 29th April 1840.

ON THE 5TH OF MAY NEXT,

WILL BE PUBLISHED

"THE BOMBAY HERALD."

Price Two Rupees per Month.

*** Applications to be made to Mr. E. Kean, at Mr. Viegas' Circulating Library, No. 5, Church lane, Fort.

Bombay, 29th April 1840.

IN the Press, and will be ready on the 1st Proximo, price 1½ Rupees.

MARCHING RHYMES,

OR

A SOLDIER'S RAMBLES,

THROUGH

Scinde and Afghanistan,

during the campaign of 1839.

BY

Colour Serjeant William Bone,

2D OR QUEENS ROYAL REGIMENT.

Apply at A. Viegas' Circulating Library No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, this day Wednesday the 29th Instant, the following Property of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Silver and Glass Ware, Furniture, Jackwood and Blackwood Couches, Sofa, Dressing and Washing Tables, Blackwood Arm Chairs, Card Tables, Tea Trays, Screens, a large Persian Carpet, cases of Shells, a Perambulator, Wine Coolers, Glasses, Pictures, also a quantity of Duck for Pantaloons, Damask Toweling, Chintz of Patterns, and a large assortment of Valuable Books. Catalogue of the Books may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE has for Sale in his rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 13, as follows—French Wines by the well known house of Balguerie and Co. in one dozen cases, consisting of St. Julien, St. Estephi, Sauterne, and Hautbrion at Rs. 12 per dozen; Burgundy at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Light Brown Stout at Rs. 7 per dozen.

A few dozen American Champaigne, Cider, in Champaigne bottles in one dozen cases.

Alsop and Bass's Pale Ale, well up in bottle at Rs. 6 per dozen.

Also Dinner sets of various colours and patterns.

Bombay, 29th April 1840.

FOR SALE.—Elegant Pier Glasses of fine British Plates and handsome burnished gold frames of different sizes are for sale at Cursetjee Burjorjees, in Hummum Street, No. 13.—Bombay, 29th April 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhds at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per doz.	,,	18

Edmond, Bibby and Co.

Rampart Row, 29th April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the Army, Civil, and Indian Navy Lists, European Inhabitants, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the Calendar and Directory are requested to make early applications. Marryatt's Code of Signals of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office. 29th April 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 29th April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, tomorrow Thursday the 30th of April.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. Wood, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

(*From the Durpun, April* 24.)

We have had various complaints brought to us of the injurious operation of the new rules respecting the passage of the cattle through the public streets. Instances have occurred in which it has been found necessary to exact heavy fines from the owners, whose cattle were found in the highways within the prohibited hours. We hope our worthy Senior Magistrate, who, according to the *Chaboon*, has in one instance, ordered a large number of cattle to be released on a mere reprimand, would take measures to prevent all unnecessary severity in the execution of this rather rigid enactment, on the part of his subordinate native officers.

It will be seen from yesterday's Government Gazette that the Hon'ble Mr. Farish has resigned the Company's service. This notice has created an impression in various quarters that the Honorable Gentleman is going to retire from Council and take his departure for England; but we believe that he has no intention of doing so. The object of the resignation seems to be acceptance of the Civil Fund annuity.

There was some inaccuracy in what we stated in the last Durpun, respecting the succession to the *Gadee* of Kolaba, for it appears, that the Government has already annulled the claim of Sumbhajee Angria to the territory, and the decision seems to have been intimated to him on more than one occasion. As to the probability of his being adopted by the widow of the late Raja, he is too old for that purpose, being about 70 years of age: and as according to report he has no children; and from the imbecility of his constitution, brought on by a luxurious and debauched course of life, too common among the Marathas, cannot expect to have any issue hereafter; his branch of the family can have no hope of succession. We are informed that there are some young relations of his late Highness at Allibag, who might be adopted in case permission is obtained from the British Government; which, we hope from the well known liberal sentiments of our excellent Governor towards the native states, will be ultimately granted according to the usages that have prevailed in this country from time immemorial. We are led to entertain more sanguine hopes on this occasion, from the nature of the connection between the Angria's family and the British Government, which is entirely different from that of Junageerdars enjoying their territories on the tenures of military service; in whose case the permission for adoption has been withheld of late in some instances, perhaps not altogether without justice.

We hope our contemporaries will not fail to advocate this measure, which must be viewed by all natives with intense interest, on the general principle, that the preservation of well managed Native states under the British protection is a blessing to the country.

(*From the Courier, April* 28.)

The *Englishman* of the 14th contains, a remarkable statement, which it declares has been authenticated, that "a clergyman of the Anglican Church resident at Calcutta baptized the child of a native convert in Trinity Church, Mirzapore, without the sign of the cross, as the child's father was pleased to consider the sign of the cross in baptism as a badge of superstition." A correspondent of that journal, who subscribes himself "a true friend of the Church of England"—witness very earnestly on this subject, which calls a fearful evil, and an instance of the compromising policy of the present day—in which the old practices of Christianity are spiritualized away.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* enquires, "what is the probable number of Jews in the Bombay Army, and whether they prefer any particular arm, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry,—as is the case with the Mohammedans, in the Bengal Army, who are more numerous in the Artillery, and Cavalry." The object of the enquiry has reference, to page 182 of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Indian Army. The questions remain as yet unanswered.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

April 26th.—Lieut. Marriot, Engineers, from Poonah

do. 27th Captain A. M. D. Elder, 1st B. E. Regt. from Madras.

do. 28th Major H. Cracklow, 22d Regt. from Scinde.

Departures.

April 26th.—Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery to Ahmedabad.

do. 27th Ensign T. G. Green, 11th Regiment N. I., to Do.

do. do. Lieut. W. Hay, 3d Lt. Cavy. to England.

do. do. Lieut. Col, W. Spiller, 26th Regt. to Poonah.

do. do. Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regt. to Ahmednugger.

do. do. Lieut. W. Morris, Bheel Corps, to Khandeish.

do. 28th Major J. Jopp, Engrs. to England.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.—April 25th.—Ship Moffatt, James Gilbert, Master, from Port Adelaide 26th January and Batavia 23d Feb.

Do. 27th—Barque Soobrow, Shaboo bin Tyeb Nacodah, from Sumatra 12th March touched at Allepy, Tellicherry and Mangalore. *Passengers*—Pestonjee Manuckjee, Captain Elder, 1st Bombay E. Regt. from Mangalore.

Do. Do. Brig Lady Grant, G. P. Rundle, Master, from China 2d March, Singapoor 17th Do. and Cochin 17th April. *Passengers*—Mrs. Rundle, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Lugrin, Miss Rundle, and the two Misses Lugrin, Capt. A. Ward, and Captain Donahoy.

Sailed.—April 25th.—H. M. Sloop Childers, Lieut. M. Vollett, Comg. to Sea.

Do. Do. Ship Parkfield, J, T. Whiteside, Master to London.

De. Do. Ship Mary, K. Macaulay, Master to Liverpool. *Passengers*—Mrs. Kerr, and 2 children

Do. 26th French Ship George Cuvier, B. Rolland, Master to Bordeaux.

Do. 28th E. I. C. Steamer Atalanta, T. E. Rogers Esq., Comg. to Singapoor

Do. Do. Ship Buckinghamshire, W. Moore, Master to London. *Passengers*—Mrs. Jopp and 3 children, Mrs. Bagshawe and 3 Do., Mrs Crispen and 2 Do., Major J. J. Jopp, Bombay Engineers, Lieut. H. Hay, Cavalry 2 children of Dr. Thompson, Master Stuart, Conductor Mr. J. Davis, wife and child, Conductor Mr. Sexton, 5 Invalid Soldiers 2 Native servants and 2 European Do.

Do. Do. Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, J. F. de Oliveira, Master to Singapoor, Hong-Kong or Manilla.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	22d Nov.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N.	London	17th Feb.
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	20th Dec.
*Inglis	B. & A. Hormusjee	London	
*Catherine	Forbes & Co	London	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	20th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.	London	30th Jan.
Thetis	Do. Do.	London	18th Feb.
Tartar		London	9th March
Juverna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	24th Feb.
Justina	Wooler & Co.	London	1st March.
Queen Victoria		London	17th Feb.
Competent	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	4th Jan.
Caledonia	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb
John Knox		Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Shannon	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinaw ara		Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara	H. & A. H.	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Castrian	Edmond Bibby & Co	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic	George S. King	Liverpool	31st Jan.
Wilson	V. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
*Eleanor Lancaster	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
Crown	Dirom Carter & Co	Liverpool	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus	V. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Maria	MacVicar B. & Co	Do.	20th Dec.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Monarch		Do.	
Hindoostan		Do.	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech		Do.	
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov
Preen		Do.	13d Sept.
Sabcia	Dirom, Carter & Co	Do.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	P. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	
Brenda		Salem	25th Dec.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	30th April.
Lady East	J. Nusserwanjee and Co.	London	
Ganges	Skinner and Co.	London	Dispatch.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	London	25th April.
Neptune	D & M. Pestonjee	London	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co.	Singapore.	
Fort William	J Jeejeebhoy.		
Emerald Isle	Gibb Miller & Co.	Clyde	20th inst
Lady Rowena	Dirom Carter and Co.	Liverpool	In April.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Barossa	Frith and Co.	Singapoor	30th May
The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth	Frith and Co.	Columbo	uncertain.
Moffatt	Do.	London	30th May.
Regular	Ritchie Stuart and Co.	Liverpool	dispatch.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. I. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, Zenobia, and Berenice.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Schooner, Constance, Cutter Margaret.

Merchant Vessels.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydrooss Ganges, Colonel Newall, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Emerald Isle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Abbotsford, Samed Ammy, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khaim Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor. Mahamidy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, and Lady Grant.

Portuguese.—Brig Esperanca.

French.—Barque Augustus,

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

April 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
29th Wednesday	8 59	9 8
30th Thursday	9 22	0 64

Latest advices Received.

From *London* ..... 4TH MARCH.

,, *Paris* ..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 29—Wednesday.

30—Thursday.

May 1—Friday.—St Philip, and St. James.

2—Saturday.—New Moon.

3—Sunday.—{2nd Sunday after Easter.—Invention of the Cross.

4—Monday—Seringapatam taken, 1799.

5 Tuesday.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 29, 1840.

The following vessels arrived since our last; April 27, Barque *Soobrow*, Shaboo bin Tyeb, Nacodah, from Sumatra 12th March, touched at Allepy, Tellicherry and Mangalore; Do. Brig *Lady Grant*, G. P. Rundle, Master, from China and and Singapore 17th March, Cochin 17th April.—Intelligence by the latter vessel are, *Earl of Clare* and *Bombay Castle* at Singapore; saw the *Alalevie* at Point de Galle bound to China with Troops.

Passengers by the Soobrow.—Captain Elder, 1st Bombay European Regiment and 1 Parsee.

By the Lady Grant.—Mrs. and Miss Rundle, Miss Kemp, Mrs. and 2 Misses Lugrin, Captain Ward, Captain Donahoy.

We have just heard that much Rain accompanied with hail fell at Poonah on Thursday last—we Wish a similar kind interposition of Providence would visit this *Isle*, as the weather now is much too warm for exertion either bodily or mental.

The Bank of Bombay is now settled and flourishing. Its notes in circulation and in all its ramifications nearly entirely arranged.

But what has become of the project of a joint Stock Bank. It has struck us that there never was a better opening than the present for such an undertaking, particularly as the Bank of Bombay is restricted from discounting European Bills. We are of opinion therefore that if a joint stock Bank with Branches at the principal Cities in the interior were once established in which Government had no share, that the principal rich Soukars would immediately support it with all their credit, particularly when unembarrassed by the Govt. connection which however promising to the stability is always a dead clog chain on the operations of a Mercantile Society. If free and uncontrouled but by the superior sagacity of its Directors, we might look for such an addition to commercial skill and enterprize as would astonish the present patient plodders of this Island. We are old enough to remember the introduction of Steam Boats and Gas Lights in England, and remember the outcry that was once raised against such innovation. The old saying of "Nothing venture, nothing

Have" is too often exemplified in India. Enterprize is the soul of Commerce—and let every man who as Figaro says "wishes to change his Notes into Gold" keep his attention open to this subject.

THE *Pregoeiro da Liberdade* has the following notice of the late Governor of Goa. "On the 18th of this month at ½ past 8 in the morning, to the great grief of all lovers of order and good Government, died the most illustrious and Excellent Sr Manoel Jose Mendes, first Baron de Candal, Commander of the orders of the Tower & Sword of St Bento d'Aviz, Chevalier de Conceicaõ, decorated with the gold cross for the Peninsular War and by Her Christian Majesty with the principal Cross of the Class of the order of San Feruando, Mareschal de Camp of the Royal armies, and Governor General of the States of Portuguese India."

After a long and deserved *euloguim* on his public conduct, it goes on to state "that His Excellency was an officer in the Lusitanean legion in 1808, and served with reputation during the Peninsular war and at the commencement of the restoration, was on the Staff of Marshal the Duke de Terceira and for some time commanded a Regiment of French Volunteers, He also commanded the 1st Brigade of the Auxiliary Division in Spain, with which after important services his career ended at the victory of Ruwaens while under the command of the General Conde Das Antas—and he was finally appointed Commandant of the 6th Military Division. That having given such proofs of valour and devotion to his country; he was appointed to the difficult task of managing the Colonies in India which had fallen into lamentable disorder by a succession of unparallelled evils. He arrived at Goa and by his wise and conciliatory measures propitiated all parties, but in the height of his career amid the tears of an attached people was called (we trust) to happier and more peaceful scenes in the realms above!!!!

We beg again to draw the attention of our readers, (and we hope also the authorities) to the state of the hired Humaauls and Buggy wallahs on the island. Extortion, insult, loss both pecuniary and also of temper are the universal accompaniments of any transaction with these Gentlemen, we say Gentlemen—for if to be a Gentleman is "*to do what one likes with one's own.*" These are pre-eminently Gentlemen. The Magistrates can do nothing in the way of reparation. There are no rules! no regulations. Our wise and benevolent Governor *in cog* should once take a trip in a Palkee or Buggy to Parell from the Fort, and provided he did not let his superior knowledge of the languages escape, he would quickly discover the necessity of what is here advocated. We wish he would like a second Haram Al Raschid start forth some evening with his Vizier Giaffer (we will omit Mesrour as having happily no functionary of his order) and go his rounds. A trip in Bunder Boat as well as the jaunts we have described would convince him that Tindals, Humauls, and Buggy Wallah's alike require legislation. A few strong rules—binding both on the party hiring and those hired with numbers stamped on Tin and a scale of Fares would at once put a stop to vexation of the most acute kind. Fancy Lieutenant Scrimmage just arrived from Scinde with all his blushing honors thick upon him. Tin rather scarce from the slight circumstance (to a Sub) of the death of half a dozen camels or the inspection of his Portmanteau and camp case by the Beloochees. Well he arrives in Bombay goes to Lord Keane's party. Sees his lovely countrywomen for the first time for months. Dances with an angel, whispers soft nonsense in her ear at supper time to the tune of Champagne, corks, and deafening Huzzas. Well he is introduced to Mama and Pa. Has got Shah Shoojas orders perhaps. Prospects of Staff &c. All smiles and encouragement." *Are you engaged tomorrow? Too happy to say No. We dine at* 7—Scrimmage dresses, sends his boy, then, his Mussaul, then his Grah Wallah and finally his cook for a Palkee. The Humauls say "*where Master want to go.*" He says *Byculiak* or *Parell.* The Humauls see his anxiety in his face and say "*5 rupees give first then go.*" Time is scarce, 2 rupees are the amount of his worldly wealth, his butler is applied to, he makes a long face, "Cutch pysa naheen," Lalla, the Mussaul fumbles in the pocket of his angrika and produces one quarter rupee, half a suparee, a bit of wax candles and a cork screw. It is a quarter to seven, Scrimmage thinks on Angelica and swears. What's to be done. The Humauls *cut. Go get a Buggy Boy.* Up comes the Buggy and spavind broken winded pony, dirty to an extreme and redolent of Tobacco. The Buggy having carried 7 Sailors on a cruize.

The Buggy Wallah will not start for less than 3 rupees in hand—after much alteration, the money is produced, and off he goes—having first scraped the knee of his immaculate Ducks against the wheel and crushed an epaulette in the crazy hood—In such a state and in such a temper he breaks down near the Jail Pyduls to his party and arrives just as the pudding is coming on the table with a face like his Jacket and the satisfaction of seeing his cheramie occupied by Major Mac Murderem of Shah Shoojah's flying Brigade," while Mamma looks daggers and carving Forks!!! Now can we go further? Yes, we could, and though this is perhaps a broad caricature it is *so near the truth as to be peculiarly unpleasant.*

We hasten to lay before our readers the reply of the Governor General to the Memorial of the Native Gentlemen of Bombay, who applied to the Legislative Council for the enactment of laws to restrain the Missionaries, and subject the Converts to Christianity to various civil disabilities. A more temperate and equable state paper has not for a long time distinguished any administration. It sets forth "that it is its desire that the principles of "Government on religious matters should be "clearly understood by all classes of the Natives, "and more especially by the most enlightened. "It then refers to the uniform proceedings of the "British Government as aguaranteeof its earnest "desire to remain neutral in all questions of "religion, and affirms its determination to adhere to such principles. It declines to stretch "its prerogative so as to interfere on this account "with civil rights and personal liberty, and finally points out that the sending Children to Missionary Schools is *voluntary* on the part of "Native Pareuts, and shews that to prevent Missionaries proceeding to places open to other "British subjects, would be a violation of the liberty of the subject, which it will not sanction. "While the Law is already sufficiently powerful to punish insult or outrage on the tenets or "ceremonies of any religion." We are sorry that our Native friends should have been so ill advised, as while asking for liberty of conscience for themselves, to request it to be restrained to others, and while anxious for freedom of opinion and rights of property, they should seek to disqualify those of their *body* who may conscientiously confess their convictions. In a Government constituted like that of the British in India which rules over a people, of almost all the faiths and sects to which the progress of time has given birth, universal toleration is the only mean which could be observed either with a regard to the public tranquillity or the general happiness of the community. Partizanship in religion if pushed to bigotry defeats its own ends.—The body may be conquered, but the immortal mind is unsubdued. Persecution will make martyrs but not believers. In a faith which depends on outward signs such as Judaism and Mahommedanism, the body may be circumcised but whereas St. Paul says so beautifully is the "circumcision of the heart"? No, instead of cavilling at the conversion of her sons let the votaries of the doctrines of Bhrama and Zoroaster, the Jew and Christian exert themselves and submit their doctrines to temperate discussion & fair inquiry. A Petition for protection is the evidence of a weak cause & the Government which should espouse the part of any peculiar sects against the *rest* who are equally entitled to its protection would at once expose its folly and weakness. To our Native Friends many of whom are well skilled in European Literature we would recommend the perusal of the persecution in Scotland in the time of Charles 2nd of the Covenanter and high Presbyterian Church, from which they may draw a moral of the extreme folly of attempting to coerce the inquiring mind, or force a system of Dogmas against the convictions of the Soul. No Liberty of Conscience is one of the prerogatives of Man, and one of those rights which we are prepared to raise a public arm to defend as long as these pages may exist before the tribunal of the public. At the same time we would wish that these remarks should not be taken to apply to the Natives alone. The Missionaries must also recollect that zeal should be tempered with discretion, and in the ardour of proselytism they should respect the rights of paternity and abstain as far as in them lies from pressing the tenets of faith upon minds too young or inexperienced to warrant the opinions of sound judgement being exercised on subjects of such paramount interest.

No 1330 of 1840.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

TO SHREE GOVERDHUNJEE NATHAJEE MARAJ,—FRAMJEE CAWASJEE Esq. *and* 2,113 *other Memorialists, whose names are subscribed to the Memorial of the* 30*th November* 1839.—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to para. 2d of my letter of the 25th January last (No 265) on the subject of your request, that application might be made to the Supreme Government, and to the Legislative Council, for the enactment of Laws, to restrain Christian Converts, liable to various Civil Disabilities, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, the accompanying Extract, paras. 1 at 6 from a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, bearing date the 11th Ultimo, containing the views and sentiments of the Supreme Government on the points alluded to in your memorial.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant.

W. R. MORRIS,—Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1840.

EXTRACT *from a letter, from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated the* 11*th March* 1840 *in the General Department.*

Para. 1*st.* I am directed by the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, of the 25th of January with a memorial, numerously signed from certain of the Native Gentlemen of Bombay, applying to the Legislative Council, for the enactment of Laws, to restrain Christian Missionaries, and to render Christian Converts, liable to various Civil disabilities.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to state that His Lordship in Council, has given his deliberate attention to the statements and requests contained in this memorial. It is amongst the first wishes of His Lordship in Council, that the just and tolerant principles, by which the British Government of India, is actuated, with regard to every question connected with religion, should be well understood by all classes of the population, and especially, by persons of the highest respectability and character which belong to the memorialists.

3rd. His Lordship in Council, is however entirely persuaded that, the parties to the representation now before him will upon reconsideration be satisfied, that they can require no further assurance on this head, than that which is to be found in the uniform tenor of the proceedings of the Government, and in those declarations of strict neutrality, which have with much propriety been addressed to the Memorialists by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay, and which His Lordship in Council would here desire in the most emphatic manner to repeat and confirm.

4th. Consistently with the rules by which the Government can alone be guided, His Lordship in Council must feel himself precluded, from entertaining the question of passing legislative enactments, which would be at variance with a just regard to the rights of civil and personal liberty with the principles sanctioned by the British Parliament; and with the express precedents of past* legislation in India.

5th.—The attendance at Missionary Schools, being entirely voluntary, the remedy against any evil apprehended from the instruction imparted to them, is in the hands of Native Parents, who may refrain, as is observed by His Honor in Council, from sending their children to those schools.

6th.—His Lordship in Council, cannot deem it to be necessary, or proper, to prohibit the resort of Missionaries, to any places to which other British subjects, may without offence, have access. The law is already powerful, to prevent whatever may obviously tend to the disturbance of good order, and to punish insult, and outrage; upon the Native, or other religions by any parties.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,

Secy. to Government

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE BUNDLECUND LEGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sir,—The following papers relative to *a turn up* of the Bundlecund Legion with some refractory Takoors may prove interesting to some of your readers.

Despatch from Captain Beatson commanding Bundlekund Legion to S. Fraser, Esq. agent to the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. Bundlekund.—Camp Jiznee, March 11, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that agreeably to the requisition of Capt. Ross, the Political Agent at Jhansi, I marched to this place with a detachment of the Bundlekund Legion, consisting of 500 infantry, 250 cavalry and 2 six pounders. On my arrival here yesterday morning, I found a party of the enemy intrenched on a hill about a quarter of a mile from the fort, from which position to the fort, there is a regular succession of defences, natural and artificial. The Political Agent having summoned the enemy to surrender which he refused to do, I immediately opened a fire of grape on the flank of his entrenchment from which he kept up a sharp fire of matchlocks and at the same time, I directed one company under Lieut. Wardroper to attack the position in front supported by another company under Captain Barry, in which, after considerable resistance on the part of the enemy, they were quite successful driving him from all his positions back to the fort, the walls of which I found to be too high to allow of our escaladiug them. I advanced 2 six pounders to within musket shot of the walls on which I found the shot fell harmless, the entrance being protected by large rocks flanked by breast works of mud and trapnoled buildings. Finding the 6 pounders made no impression on the outworks of the fort. I withdrew them and continued to occupy the position I had taken up in front, with infantry, and posted cavalry on the different roads in the neighbourhood to intercept the enemy in the event of their attempting an escape. This I managed to prevent during the day, in which I reconnoitred the fort on all sides, but from the jungly and hilly nature of the country I had not sufficient force to prevent the enemy escaping during the night, which I find he has done and taken possession of the fort this morning. My loss in the affair of yesterday is as follows.

Artillery.

Wounded—1 Gun corporal.

Cavalry.

Wounded—1 Sowar and four horses.

Infantry.

Killed 2 sepoys.

Wounded, 1 havildar, 1 bugler, nineteen sepoys and 1 dooly bearer.

Escort to the Agent to the Governor General from the 44*th Regt*

Wounded 1 Havildar and 1 sepoy. The sepoys, I am happy to say behaved admirably and the gallantry of the European officers, Capt. Barry, Lieut. Lander and Lieut. Wardroper of the Legion and Lieut. Prendergast, 44th Regt. who served as a volunteer on the occasion, was most conspicuous. The European non-commissioned officers of both Artillery and Infantry showed an example of the most daring gallantry to the sepoys. The treatment of the wounded—most of them very severe cases—by Dr. Ginders, was marked with the greatest skill and attention.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. F. BEATSON, *Capt.*

Comg. Bundlekund Legion,

Extract of a letter from the Agent to the Lieutenant Governor in Bundlekund to the address of the Officiating Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of N. W. P. dated 14*th March*, 1840.

Para. 7. Having thus as far as possible placed matters in train for the gradual introduction of good order into the estates referrd to, I have only the pleasing duty of bringing under his honor's favorable notice, the gratifying report contained in Capt. Beatson's letter of the conduct of all the officers and men in the affair at Jhizni. Most of the sepoys of the Legion are mere boys, yet supported and encouraged by the conduct of the officers present, they appear to have acted with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and all parties have fairly earned the favorable testimony to their conduct contained in Captain Beatson's report, while from Capt. Beatson himself, Capt. Ross and myself have throughout received most *ready and effective co-operation and assistance.*

Extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government N. W. P. to the address of the Agent of the Lieut. Governor, N. W. P., dated March 21, 1840.

Para. 3. Your are requested to comunicate to Capt. Beatson the commandant, and his officers, Capt. Barry and Lieut. Lander and Lieut Wardroper of the Legion, as well as to Lieut. Prendergast, 44th Regt. N. I., the thanks of the Government for the gallantry they displayed in the attack upon Jiznah. The European non-commissioned officers also, as well as the sepoys, deserve the commendations of the Lieut. Governor which you are requested to convey to them. The services of Dr. Ginders appear to have been efficiently and skilfully rendered towards the wounded men who came under his care. The mode in which this duty has been performed reflects great credit on the disciplined efficiency of the Legion.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT

—*Englishman, April.*13th

* Section 9 Regulation 7, Bengal Code, 1832.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.

We have been informed by one on whom we could depend, that the Government feel the want of an intelligent man to select and report the adjudged cases of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the North Western Provinces; the Judges of which court have addressed the Presidency Sudder Courts, requesting them to nominate two or three individuals from whom they intend selecting one. Government as well as the entire members of the Judicial establishment, place a great value upon those reports, as they were to contain the recorded opinions of the best Judges, of the land on important points of law, and which are to serve as precedents for the lower Courts. We are happy to find Government are prepared to make a handsome remuneration to those who may be selected. —*Comml. Advertiser. April* 14.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

Notwithstanding what we put forth in our paper of the 10th instant, respecting the late Duchess of St. Albans, the incredulous Editor of the *Eastern Star*, contumaciously rejects all the evidence we have adduced—and adheres to his own opinion. This he does upon what we consider very insufficient grounds, viz.—our reluctance to give up a special authority. We stated from the first that we were giving to the world a fact which was not generally known respecting Mr. Coutt's being married three times—and not only—not generally known—but till lately, to a very few of his most intimate friends. Circumstances of this very singular nature sometimes occur—but do not transpire for many years (perhaps half a century) afterwards As regards the assertion of Mr. Coutt's being married in 1796, which we ascribed to the Editor of the *Eastern Star*; we find on referring to the article in last Monday's (yesterday week's) that we were wrong in so doing. Although we like to be particular in dates as also with respect to the authencity of our information, yet we do not consider ourselves warranted in giving up the names of particular parties. But if the Editor of the *Eastern Star* will only take the trouble (should it be worth his while) to refer to a certain reverend Chaplain residing in Kentish Town, about one mile from Holly Lodge—the present residence of the Duke of St. Albans, he may there learn full particulars, and likewise the absurdity and impropriety of rejecting the belief of an occurrence merely, because it does not happen to be generally known. Too plain and frequent an indication of such mental obstinacy may induce sensible and well informed men, to leave him (the learned Editor of the *Eastern Star*) in the tranquil possession of his errors.—*Commercial Advertiser, April* 14.

BOLE POUJIS REDIVIBUS.

The valiant Cameronians are gone. The 49th are going. The Great Eastern is coming. The homeward mail wont go out till the 15th or come in till the 20th. There is no part of Calcutta on fire at this precise moment, the Chowringhee Theatre having been burnt down some time ago. Days are long and hot; nights are neither short nor cold; Ham has risen a penny a slice, accompanied by a corresponding decline in the value of Saugor Railway shares. We have nothing on earth to do but yawn the live long day, unless indeed one happens to take snuff: so all things being propitious let us have some fun.

Whence came the M. S. which I now send to be printed can best be explained to the public by Messrs. Moore, Hickey and Co. since I discovered it in a toonwood secretaire with three legs, that stood as lot 625 in the catalogue of that obliging co-partnership, dated 14th September, 1838, and of which I became the unworthy purchaser at the memorable auction of that day. Who the lamented deceased may have been I cannot take upon myself to say. Mr. Greenlaw, whom I have consulted on the subject, imagines him to have been one Biggs—Anthony Biggs,—upon whom he and his jury had a very pleasant and harmonious sitting, returning a verdict of 'found drowned,' after a dry North-wester, which occurred in April, 1832. Be that as it may, Biggs had evidently a very creditable and laudable aversion for that object of every one's aversion, which he dilates upon; so I let his manuscript go as I found it, merely with a heading as 'CALCUTTA, NUISANCE No. 2; The Nuisance No. I having been, as I very well recollect in my former state of Bole Poujian existence, a great Calcutta Dinner in the Dog Days.

B. P.

7*th April*, 1840.—*Englishman.*

DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AFFAIR.

Amongst the General Orders will be found the sentiments of the Commander-in-chief upon the *Duke of Buccleugh* affair. It appears that His Excellency does not hold the officer in command of the recruits entirely exonerated from blame for leaving the recruits to themselves.—*Englishman, April* 14.

FALL OF RAIN AND HAIL.

A letter from central Jessore, of the 7th instant, informs us that up to the 5th, great drought had been experienced, but on that day and the 6th a very heavy fall of rain and hail had taken place which will enable the planters to sow all their lands, and save the plant already growing. The hail is described as being from the size of a walnut to that of an orange! A dog was killed by a single blow from one of these last, before our informant's door, and upon examination its scull was found fractured. It is feared, that many accidents may have happened. All the mangoes are destroyed, but our friend expresses great hopes of the crop of Idigo, of the failure of which serious apprehensions had been before entertained.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

We have letters from Candahar to the middle of last month, they state that every thing was very quiet there, but our troops anxiously desire a return to the Provinces. The following was from Herat, which we can depend upon, is contained in our letters. The defences of the City were proceeding well, and it is supposed, they will, when completed render Herat impregnable, though a sum of about ten lacs will be expended upon them. Kamran is still the slave of his Vuzeer. Yar Mahomed, who exercises unbounded control over his Master, and insults our Officers and Politicals at every opportunity; from all accounts he appears to be a cunning

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rogue and not devoid of talents. It is suspected that he is in close correspondence with Persia and perhaps with Russia, and certainly has it in his power, should his inclination point that way, to play us false by selling his Master and the good and well fortified City of Herat to one or other of the above mentioned powers. The account we gave out some time ago of the rascal's selling his Prince's subjects —men, women and children—into slavery, is corroborated! and he is represented as having almost depopulated the beautiful valley of Herat by these means.

We can hardly understand how this gentleman has been allowed to play his game so long as he has, and to exercise the control he appears to do over our Officers, whatever he may be permitted to do over his own fellow subjects, for it is given out, that the Envoy, Major Todd and the other Officers, are scarcely better off than prisoners working on the ramparts, and that if they ever get away, it must be secretly and by flight; this is perhaps somewhat an exaggeration of their danger, but there is no knowing what, with the example of Bhokara before us, circumstances may induce Yar Mahomed to commit. Kamran has no participation in these misdemeanours, he sticks to his bottle, and drowns his accumulating cares, but on every opportunity evinces attention and respect for our compatriots; it is said that he has invested the Major with a star worth 18,000 rupees, and has presented the other Officers with valuable Shawls.

The 42d and 43d Regiments Native Infantry, a Troop of Horse Artillery, 3 Regiments of the Shah's Army, one of his Cavalry, a Company of European Foot Artillery and a Ressalah of the 4th Local Horse form a pretty strong Garrison for Candahar.

It is gratifying to find so respectable a Force kept up at this place, and although we suppose Government are quite *au fait* to what is going on and possess much surer information than we can give them, we will add our humble advice as to the necessity of garrisoning, at least of making a movement towards Herat, which may prevent future treachery, disappointment and shame. The changes of a few months may, under the present excited state of affairs produce events, which at first we are unwilling to believe can ever take place, and our relations with Persia and her supporter Russia, are not fixed upon so stable a foundation, that we should run the risk of allowing such a stronghold to fall into their hands, or prevent our taking every precaution against their influence, even if, in the end, the alarm should eventually be found to have exceeded the danger.

We may ask whether it be not possible to get rid of the worthy Minister by some means or another? —*Delhi Gazette, April* 15.

From Jellalabad the only news we have, is the decided removal of the Troops to Cabul, the Regiments are not specified, but it is said, all are to go except the 48th. It is also reported that the 59th now at Loodianah, the 38th at Ferozepore, and the 54th at Kurnaul, are to advance to the Northward. If this be the case, some removals we suppose, will take place from Delhi. The climate at Jullalabad is said to be "Heavenly" the Thermometer 66 deg. in the house at noon.—*Ibid.*

Joudpore a Correspondent says, a Thakoor has been holding out a paltry mud Fort, called Etawo, against Maun Sing's "riff raff" for the last 8 days past, the besiegers cannot take it and the Thakoor laughs at his ruler's army. These internal squabbles do not say much for our final settlement of affairs, our Correspondent much fears that, after all, some urgent measures will be necessary to bring Marwar into a state of tranquillity.—*Ibid.*

Hajee Khan Khakur, has returned to Meerut en route to Landour; some of our friends have been to see him, and report him much changed for the worse he is dying they say with chagrin, and declares his innocence of treachery, and that he is punished for speaking the truth; our informant adds, he cannot, however, long survive.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.—A Re-union takes place this evening, to commence with, "How to die for Love," the curtain rises at 9 o'clock precisely.

Colonel Skinner, C. B., left for Belaspore, on the 12th instant.

Mr. Metcalfe our Commissioner, arrived yesterday morning at this station.—*Ibid.*

Meer Hamud Ally Khan, the Prime Minister of his Imperial Majesty, has presented a petition from the Tehsildar of Kote Kasum, stating that he sent some of his peons to collect his Majesty's *rint* from the villages of Sherepore and Jurya, but that the Zemindars of these villages refused to pay, and opposed the servants of the King. A conflict then ensued in which, we hear, the *Royal* troops were wotsted and some 5 were killed, and twelve or thirteen wounded on both sides.

His Majesty has given orders to send some Sowars and Sepoys with two guns to threaten his contumacious subjects into allegiance; we can scarcely believe the latter intelligence, but if it be true, we think his "Majesty the King" will find himself in a scrape, and it may not be very unlikely, that he will be relieved of the trouble of collecting his Revenue for the future. Why is he not paid an equivalent for these villages which would assuredly be more tranquil under the Company's special guardianship? —*Ibid.*

It is said that Villyat Ullee, Captain of the King's regiment, was arrested on Monday night last, by the Magistrate's orders, for buying slave girls. After remaining some hours in the Thanah, he was released on security of 600 Rupees.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that the Mail, which was plundered on the 30th ultimo, contained a packet for each of the following places, viz:—Hansi, Hissar, Sirsa, Rhotuck, and Bhowanee; by some means or another they have reached their respective destinations, and their contents have been found to be quite correct The Magistrate of Delhi has, we are glad to say, taken measures for insuring the protection of the public Mails till beyond his district; an example that will be, no doubt, followed in every district where it is practicable.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 39th N. I. now in Camp at Kurnool has been under canvas since the 1st September last, very nearly eight months. This could not be avoided and there is no cause for complaint, but the Sepoys of the Regiment have great reason to murmur at being deprived of Field Allowances whilst so employed. Our correspondent does not mention on what grounds Full Batta has been withheld from the men of this Corps, but withheld it has been since February last, and the Sepoys who had granted Family Certificates for the support of their relatives on the understanding and reliance that they were to receive full Field Allowances as long as they were kept under tents, are in consequence reduced to the greatest straits, as after deducting the amount of Family Certificates and authorised stoppages, many of the men have only from two to three rupees coming to them, wherewith to support themselves at a Station, where every article of consumption is from 10 to 12 per cent dearer than it ought to be, in consequence of the re-establishment of an exorbitant tax which existed in the ex-Nawaub's time. The subject of the Batta to this Regiment has already been submitted to Government, and we trust that the hardship of the case will be so apparent to our kind hearted rulers as at once to induce a favorable decision. It must be remembered that both the officers and men of the 39th are put to great *extra* expense from being kept in ignorance how long they are to remain at Kurnool, and such is still uncertain, tho' it was supposed that the Corps would return to Bellary on the departure of the ex-Nawaub, who with his late minister, Namdar Khan left Kurnool for Trichinopoly, on the 30th ultimo, escorted by a Company of the 39th N. I. There certainly must too have been some neglect *somewhere*, for the extra Puckallies enlisted, on this Regiment taking the Field, have had no pay since the 31st December, and altho' they were discharged on the 31st March, the poor fellows are obliged to remain in Camp until their pay shall arrive; surely this inconvenience might have been provided against, had the interests of these individuals been properly looked to in the Pay Department. The 39th is at present very weak and takes but little share in the general duty of Kurnool and the officers are pretty considerably disgusted at being kept there in such a state of uncertainty, as most of them are paying rent for houses at Bellary in the expectation of returning there, and some of the married officers having left their families at that station, are thus necessitated to be at the expense of two establishments. Now the Government under these circumstances might we imagine, without any very dangerous disclosure of State secrets, let it be understood how long they shall probably require the countenance of the regiment at Kurnool, and we are quite sure that the communication will be acceptable. We hear a very good account of the appearance of the 16th, the men of which regiment are getting on fast in hutting themselves outside the fort of Kurnool and will be all comfortable before the monsoon. Its officers are well housed within the Fort. The Pettah is filling fast with inhabitants and under British management the town will be once more flourishing, indeed Kurnool would now be a cheap Station but for the town tax which has been re-established. Our friends who are looking out for Prize money are anxious to learn why no steps have been yet taken for the disposal of the Prize property. The Government have surely in five months had time enough to come to some decision on this subject! and as "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" we trust that they will arrive at a speedy conclusion, indeed we think it would greatly tend to expedite the dispatch of public business did the Council meet under an atmospheric temperature ranging from 105 to 110 of Fahrenheit, as at present enjoyed in the officer's mess tent of the 39th at Kurnool, instead of roughing it as they do just now, almost requiring furs and flannels at the Neilgherries. Two detached Companies of the 33d N. I., came in from Nellore to Regimental Head Quarters yesterday morning. The Right Wing of H. M. 55th Foot, was at Perumbauk Choudry *ol well*, yesterday, and will join their Commanders in the Fort to-morrow morning.—*United Service Gazette, April* 17.

SECUNDERABAD.

We learn from a Correspondent at Secunderabad that a serious accident occurred a few days since to Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Hagger, of the 1st Cavalry. This Gentleman was it seems returning from cantonments to Boenpilly in a Buggy accompanied by Dr. Colquhoun when the horse stumbling the reins broke and the animal finding himself at liberty started off full speed. Dr. Colquhoun fortunately escaped with little or no hurt by getting out behind but poor Mr. Hagger, was thrown with considerable violence from the Buggy, the wheel of which passed over his body causing a severe bruise and besides this he received a painful contusion on the thigh: we are happy however to learn that he was going on well two days after the accident.—*Ibid.*

TANJORE.

We had a long letter from Tanjore last evening mentioning amongst other local intelligence that the Cholera is causing sad ravages throughout that District.—*Ibid.*

LONDON CHIT CHAT.

The following amusing *Chit Chat* is from an Englishman's Correspondence:—

"If you observe I have been spelling prince with a small *p*—and I may remark for the benefit of country friends that according to the present custom of society, when even the title of a person is introduced in a sentence, the capital letter is *abolished*. For instance you do not now write 'My dear *Lady* Hardscrew,' but 'My dear *lady* Hardscrew,' and in the same way in addressing Knights or Baronets a small is to be used to the title—of '*sir*' if any word precedes it.

A curious fraud has lately been practised upon a lot of the very knowing ones, to an enormous amount, by a person of the name of Christie. Colonel Rushbrooke, known as an excellent man of business has been hit to the tune of 110,000£ and others who have been victimized altogether, to 400,000£ I have been unable to ascertain whether it is the same Christie to whom Lord Combermere was indebted for certain services performed during his absence in India.

Mr. Christie appeared as a man about town, and soon managed to pick up an extensive acquaintance. He gave the best wines and the best dinner at his house in Hill Street, Mayfair, but every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety. Enough wine but not too much, was his maxim; mirth but not vice—rational enjoyment not excess. To gambling he was a decided enemy; he never admitted a card in his house. In short, Mr. Christie was an excellent man. From sons he got to fathers, and his conversation, his manners, his wines, were admired by all. Worthy man! he had more money than he knew what to do with: it was perfectly absurd—money poured in on him faster than he could use it. At last the secret came out over the dinner table that he had some mines in Cornwall, which which were paying to a boundless extent, and such was the picture of the 'El Dorado,' that many of his senior guests were desirous of participating in his good fortune: a half promise was given and then put off under the pretence that they had all taken too much wine, but if they chose to breakfast with him, he would talk the matter over. Just then he recollected 'an old cabinet locked up for years,' a 'mere rough thing put together by a journeyman Carpenter.' The Cabinet, plain and unpretending as a Cabinet could be, was opened and a most splendid collection of minerals it contained, all labelled. There was Mr. Christie's 'silver spar,' and 'Mr. Christie's good fortune' and Mr. Christie's every thing nice and good. The evening went off, the morning came on, and with it the elderly gentleman to breakfast. Poor Christie, worthy soul! he did not like to admit any of them, the thing was so preposterous. He held back; they pressed, and at last he consented to accept a few hundred thousand pounds, on condition that they accepted his guarantee against any loss. It would be tedious to trace the intrigue through all its branches, so we will take Colonel Rushbrooke's—the Sporting Colonel Rushbrooke's—chance. He *did* a good deal for himself, but beside this he was employed for a Suffolk Clergyman to put out some money at good interest, the Reverend being abroad. Rushbrook wrote to the Parson, telling him of the good fortune to be obtained from Christie and recommending an investment, that is *if Christie would take the money* if it could be managed. The Parson agreed and Christie, worthy man, was prevailed on out of friendship for Rushbrooke to accept the £35,000 and hand over certain little slips of parchment being his guarantee against loss. Shortly after the Parson came to England, and on a trip to his Bankers shewed them the parchment slips representing this £35,000. The result was, the Parson went to Rushbrooke and was desirous of making some enquiries into the resources of Mr. Christie. 'Doubt the character of my friend Christie, the most honorable man alive! Doubt the Colonel's own foresight in knowing a good man!—the thing was not to be borne. The consequence was that Colonel Rushbrooke offered the Parson a mortgage on his own property for the £35,000. The Parson said no—if the Colonel was so well satisfied, of course he could no longer doubt Mr. Christie's stability; but the Colonel was not to be appeased. The worthy Christie had been doubted, 'the silver spar' and 'the good fortune' had been looked upon as being far *above* the earth, instead of far below it, and the mean spirited Parson was not worth such good luck as had been procured for him by the Colonel's friendship. In fact he should not have it. The Colonel went off and raised 35,000 by mortgage on his own estate, and having raised it, he took it in a *whisp* of notes, to friend Christie and told him how the Parson had grumbled and doubted: how he was ashamed of the Parson and putting the £35,000 in Christie's hand requested him to go himself to the Parson, pay him and discharge him. Christie took the money. He was overcome by this last act of friendship; a dimness came o'er his sight and though three months have elapsed he has never seen the Parson and so completely has he wasted away by the overpowering effect of his feelings, that Colonel Rushbrooke cannot find him any where. The Cabinet of Minerals and splendid picture Gallery in Hill Street have been sold and brought near £20,000, but Mr. Christie has altogether disappeared, after having perpetrated the most successful swindle that has ever been committed. It took nearly three years to accomplish the whole, and he must have had monied men at his back to start him in the way the thing was done, for during the period, the outlay could have been scarcely less than £100,000. The whole sum obtained is above £400,000. They say the notorious Tom P——t has determined on retiring in disgust, the largest hit he ever made being £15,000. Now, having told you this long story, I will return to Prince Albert and the Queen.

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Stockdale v. Hansard is beginning to be interesting. The House of Commons have taken the business up warmly, and have committed Stockdale to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. As far as Stockdale was concerned it was a question with him between the cells of the House of Commons, and the Union Workhouse. They then sent for the Sheriffs, and after a lot of discussion, declared the Sheriffs guilty of a breach of privilege for seizing Hansard's printing presses, and *ordered* them to pay back to Hansard the £600 raised by the sale of his goods. In the meantime Stockdale pushed forward his rule, and the day after the Sheriffs were ordered by the Commons to repay Hansard, the Court of Queen's Bench ordered them to pay Stockdale—what a mighty fine thing to be a Sheriff! If they refused to pay Hansard the Commons would commit—if they refused Stockdale the Chief Justice would commit. The Sheriffs nobly determined to stand by the law, and were committed by the Commons. Instead of their returning to the *Domus et placens uxor*, they were consigned to the cells of the House of Commons, not to solitary confinement, for one of the Sheriffs, the stout one, very quietly sent for his wife to keep him company, and enjoy the honours of Parliamentary imprisonment. The Tories or at least their leader Sir R. Peel voted with ministers throughout this question of privilege. Stockdale was no sooner locked up then he served Hansard with notice of another action for libel—and the speaker has issued his warrant against Howard, the solicitor for daring to take proceedings. Stockdale and the Sheriffs will prosecute the speaker, and there is no doubt the damages given will be very large. The sheriffs were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*—but Lord Denman declined discharging them. The opinion out of the House of Commons is decidedly against them. The ordering the Sheriffs to repay Hansard the money raised by distraining his goods under the instructions of the Court of Queen's Bench, is held as assuming to themselves a power above the law, and the claiming for the one estate, that which has been hitherto held by the three estates as a joint property. The Lord Mayor and corporation have presented petitions of remonstrance at their Sheriffs being '*quaded*.' I beg pardon, imprisoned I mean. There is a fat Sheriff and a thin one, and the fat Sheriff does cry at a precious pace. The knowing ones say it will be at least £4000 a piece to the Sheriffs in plate and other presents from the corporation, to say nothing of their names going down in history.

Whilst writing of law and lawyers, I may here as well mention a circumstance which occurred the other day. At a party where several gentleman of high standing at the bar, were present, the subject of India, India loans, and Indian Agency house debts, was started, and after some conversation a *cancelled* bond given to one of the old agency houses, was produced, being a printed form filled up. It was handed to one of the legal gentlemen who instantly declared, it would not hold good in any court; a second looked at it, and declared also that it would not have held good for a six pence; and the other gentlemen coincided in opinion. It remained to be informed, where the *hole* was, which seemed so palpable to all of them; and a passage was pointed out; which ran thus—'together with interest for the same to be computed *from* the day of April *last past*.' All interest, and inserting a clause making it retrospective is an infringement of the usury laws and cancels the bond. It is a curious circumstance, that not a single instance has occurred in India of a bond debt due to an agency, having been tried, but should such a case ever come before the supreme court, the clause above alluded—the *April last past*—being fixed, as the date from which the interest was to commence, will be fatal to the bond. The opinions given were by men of such sound judgment, that the fullest reliance may be placed on it.

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You are of course anxious to know what turn the Opium question is likely to take. The East India Company will have nothing whatever to do with the business, and the little errand boy whisperst to me what they even pretend not to know, what measures her Majesty's Government propose taking to restore the trade to its original state. The China Trade is no longer a matter of concern to the E. I. C. and they laugh at the idea, that because they grow the Opium they are to be obliged to indemnify the smugglers. They say they grew opium before the expiration of the last charter and whilst the trade of China was completely under their direction. Yet at that time, the instruction to their own Captains of Indiamen was, that the detection of any person amongst them engaged in Opium would be followed by instant dismissal, and that they then did all in their power to discourage the traffic. Another argument used is, that the Spanish Government might as well be called upon to indemnify a smuggler for the seizure by the English of a quantity of Tobacco, or the French for a seizure of brandy, as the English public be required to re-imburse the Opium speculators. Two ships of the line and two frigates are getting ready for China and the *Cyclops*-steamer has been despatched, and I imagine another large steamer will be sent as soon as the admiralty can procure one.

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The accounts received at the India House, report the *Atalanta* to be in better condition than they at present conceived her to be. I was in treaty with them for the sale of the *India* to replace the *Atalanta*—but the deal is off for the present, as in consequence of the favourable reports they 'have no occasion to avail themselves of any offer.' I see you have been talking in Calcutta of buying a steamer for yourselves; the *India* is just the vessel to suit you and by telling you what her cost is, should you be able to raise cash you will know what you can get for your money. She is by measurement (new style) 1206 tons, with engines of 350 horse power, completely sound in all her stores, fitted up for the 100 passengers, and able to carry 24 days coal. Her fittings up are very splendid and the furniture cost £6,000, splendid saloon and every convenience. I was authorised to take for her from the E. I. C. £43,000. The deposit payable upon building a vessel of this description is £10,000, and on payment of another £10,000 you would be allowed to take her to India, the builders having a lien on her. The amount of passengers at one time obtained for the India was £12,000. It would, however, take nearly three years to build a new vessel of her class. I have said she can carry 24 days' coal. But by an improvement lately introduced and which has been tried on the *Cyclops*, she would carry 32 days,' or rather more. The plan is very simple and inexpensive, the idea borrowed from the locomotives on the railroads. The boilers and leading pipes are covered with a double coating of felt and *over* this a common casing of plank with iron hoops to keep it together. This prevents the reduction of heat, and the whole is employed in keeping up the steam. It is an invaluable discovery for a hot climate, as it keeps the engine room quite cool and pleasant. The other day when the *Cyclops* had her steam at the highest; the thermometer stood placed on the boiler's outer casing at 72. The advantage of this for a hot climate must be so self-evident no time should be lost in adopting it with the steamers out there. Another great improvement lately introduced is Hole's reefed paddles. With large steamers when they have used a large portion of their coals, and get high out of the water, there is an immense deal of back weight on the paddle wheel. By Hole's patent the arms of the paddle are screwed up like the closing of a telescope, and the consequence is, there is not near so much strain either on the vessel or engines. Once you can raise twenty thousand pounds in Calcutta, you may send home your order and have a real out and outer. An idea is, however, gaining ground against the *very large* steamers. But here improvement is so rapid and every day producing something new that there is no saying what another twelvemonth may do. Of one thing you may be assured, you have no chance of assistance in carrying out the Comprehensive Scheme from the East India house. They will not do it You must trust to yourself and no one else, and do you know people here are beginning to wonder how it is you have not got a vessel or two in Calcutta of your own, and that with all the advantages of the Comprehensive Plan so glowingly put forth, that you do not at once realize the enormous benefit to be derived from it by your own speculations. According to the big house account they now have 7 steamers building.'—*United Service Gazette, April* 11.

CEYLON.

LIBELS! LIBELS!! LIBELS!!!

(*From the Observer, April* 9.)

Our Contemporaries on the Coast are greatly puzzled to know the exact position in which we stand with regard to the Law; one day congratulating us on our escape from impending danger, and the next condoling with us on our threatening fate. This, however, is not surprising, for we ourselves are at times somewhat puzzled to remember the state of our own cases, seeing that Libels are as plentiful as blackberries in June, and ever will be so long as party opponents have public prosecutors their friends, on whose fiat men may be deprived of their liberty or bound over to appear before the Supreme Court. But this does not now signify. Be it known then unto you kind Fraternity of the Pen, that the prosecution respecting the Glass or fictitious Jewels that were advertised for sale in the two Colonial Papers and the *Government Gazette*, by the Custom House Authorities, was formerly *withdrawn* by the Deputy Queen's Advocate at the last Session of the Supreme Court. But the supposed Editor of the *Observer* in January last, has still to answer the accusations of the "Political Parson"; and this case came on again yesterday for the tenth time for *preliminary* investigation before the District Court. It may be remembered that it was lately referred by the District Judge to the Queen's Advocate to know whether under all the circumstances of delays &c. he considered it necessary

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to persevere, to which Mr. Staples replied by ordering the evidence to be taken! The case accordingly came on yesterday before the District Court, and afforded much amusement. On Mr. Prins (Mr. Glenie's Proctor) moving that evidence should be gone into the Defendant asked for a postponement until the return of Mr. Advocate Selby from the Southern Circuit, who was his counsel in the case. It was added that this postponement might be necessary for only one day, as it was said Mr. Selby had arrived at Colombo that morning. Mr. Prins opposed this motion; and his reasons and the replies were to the following effect. Mr. Prins said that the last time the case had come on, he had moved for postponement, but the Defendant opposed it on the plea of loss of his own time as well as that of the witnesses. To this the Defendant answered that though he thanked Mr. Prins for the consideration of his time, now to waive his own former objection and to say whether present considerations might not induce him to do so. Mr. Prins remarked that the Defendant was not entitled to have an Advocate, and that it was by the courtesy of the Court alone he could have the assistance of Mr. Selby.—The Defendant replied that he was fully aware of the courtesy shewn to him by the Court, but felt under no obligation to Mr. Prins for it. Mr. Prins could see no use in Counsel at this stage of the proceedings. The Defendant freely admitted that there would be very little use indeed in the legal assistance of *some*, but he placed great confidence in his counsel. (The by-standers who crowded the Court looked at Mr. Prins and laughed.) Finally the District Judge said that Mr. Prins had postponed this on *ten* occasions, and he considered it very uncourteous now to object to the Defendant's doing so *once*, and on a very sufficient plea too. The Court, he added, could not order the postponement unless both parties consented; but it was of little consequence as the Defendant was not upon his trial, but preliminary informations merely were being taken for the information of the Queen's Advocate. The Defendant then thanked the Court, and remarked that if Mr. Prins persevered it would be most ungenerous to ask him who was not of the profession to cope with a Proctor of such *shining* abilities. (Another laugh at Mr. Prins, for some unaccountable reason.)

Witnesses were then examined to prove the purchase of the Paper, and the Editorship; but on these subjects we shall of course be silent for the present. Our contemporaries on the Coast as well as the Ceylon public will, however, be so highly pleased to hear of the honorable and independent conduct of the Editor of the *Herald* that we cannot avoid mentioning it. The evidence proved that Mr. Ross the Editor of the *Herald*, helped to entrap us for his friend Parson Glenie. Yes Mr. Ross' Article swore that when he brought the Papers that had been purchased at the Observer Office to the *Herald* Office. *Mr. Ross desired him to mark them.* How very magnanimous how exceedingly honorable!! how extremely independent!!! *Mr. Ross desired him to mark them!* !!!!!!!

WANTS EMPLOYMENT
AN INFORMER

Apply to Mr. Ross Editor of the Ceylon Herald.
N. B.—Reference for character &c. to be made to the Revd. G. S. O.

THE HERALD'S TRICKERY.

In the *Herald* before last we perceive a Notice to Correspondents of a very mischievous nature. The Editor, in reply to some communication, as he would fain have us believe, is so wondrous condescending as to state that as long as the Superintendent of Police does his duty, *he* cares not (indifferent!) if he spends half his time in the *Observer* Office, evidently wishing to create the impression that half the time of the active functionary is spent in our Pandemonium. Now our establishment being generally in a much more peaceable state than that of our brother we have little occasion and no ambition to be visited by either the Superintendent or any of his satellites in an *Official* capacity; and altho' we believe Mr. Dalziel as a private individual could spend an hour in a much worse place than the *Observer* Office (i. e. in the *Herald* Office) yet as some people think it a crime of such a deep dye to come in contact with us, we think it due to the individual attempted to be injured, to say that since his appointment, the Superintendent of Police has been very seldom inside our Office.—Had we any wish to adopt our brother's system of espionage we could name some two or three individuals, not of the *Civil* Service, who are not expected in any way to meddle with politics, who yet spend a great part of their time in the *Herald* Office, and it is even whispered, render the Editor no small degree of assistance in his arduous task of filling his paper with about one half the matter it *ought* to contain.—*Ibid.*

STATISTICAL DATA RELATIVE TO SUGAR.

According to the most accredited statements Europe consumes near ten hundred million pounds of sugar annually, China alone consumes upwards of ten hundred million pounds: America consumes also more than ten hundred millions. The rest of Asia may be put down at about the same as China: while the consumption of Africa is somewhere less. The entire consumption may be stated as four millions, five hundred million pounds. The use of sugar is very varied: there are some who use a quarter of a pound daily, or more than eighty pounds annually: others, who do not use more than ten pounds: while again others, and these are the most numerous, scarcely ever use it.

The following is the annual consumption of different countries as compared to their entire population:

In the United Kingdom about	20	lb	to	each person
,, Belgium..... ,,	15	,,	,,	,,
,, Holland.. ..... ,,	14	,,	,,	,,
,, Spain & Switzerland	6	,,	,,	,,
,, France... ... . ,,	7½	,,	,,	,,
,, Sweden & Norway ,,	3	,,	,,	,,
,, Austria & Italy.. ....,	2	,,	,,	,,
,, Russia.. ....,	1	,,	,,	,,

Thus taking the two extremes, Russia which contains 40 millions of inhabitants consumes but 40 millions of pounds annually, while England only counting 16 million inhabitants consumes 320 million pounds.

In 1828 the importation of Sugar into Europe amounted to 809 million pounds: in 1832 to 940 million pounds: in 1836 to 952 millions. Since that time it has increased still more, and with the manufacture of Beet root sugar makes up the 1,000 million pounds assigned to Europe.

In the French Colonies in 1691, 100 lbs of raw sugar were worth about 2 livres: 1696, 4 livres and a half, in 1700, 12 to 14 livres. War, the revolt of St. Domingo, prohibition, the continental system, and speculations have since than occasioned variations in the price both on the Continent, and in the countries of production. In Europe it was dearer between 1807 and 1812. In 1808 it sold for 4 to 5 fr. the lb. In 1814, since the restoration it fell rapidly to 24 sous the lb. and at present, from the competition of home—made sugars it is only 16 or 3 sous.

There is a great difference between various soils as regards the produce of sugar. In Bengal it requires 150 square feet of cultivated soil to give 100 lbs. of sugar: in Louisania it takes nearly 200 square feet: in Mexico it requires but 100. In the Spanish Colonies it is said that not more than 50 are required, and in Jamaica still less.—*French Paper.*

REMARKS ON CHOLERA AT NEGOMBO.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Herald.

Sir,—This fearful epidemic made its appearance on or before the 22d of February and exercised its influence until the latter period of March.

There have been 82 authenticated cases of Cholera, 19 under the European practice of which 11 have been cured and 8 proved fatal. The rest of the 63 cases have been under the native practice in different parts of the Town, out of which 45 have died—on being made acquainted with.

Every heart must indeed sympathise the devastation committed by this dreadful enemy—that it consigned not less than 53 mortals to the grave within the short space of six weeks! But fortunately for mankind it seems that power which regulates and governs all things, has also placed a limit to such an epidemical invasion—so that we may now congratulate ourselves that the relentless demon has ceased to light on its prey. May it depart speedily never to re-appear in Ceylon!

The ordinary measures that were pursued to arrest its progress have no doubt fulfilled their end to a certain extent, for had it not been so the havoc would have been much more considerable.

The natives altho' prejudicially averse at first were gradually made to experience the advantage of European practice and the comforts of an Hospital which the liberality of Government afforded. The disease at its commencement was of a most violent nature and generally presented itself under the severest aspect.

The majority of those attacked have been the enfeebled and the poor, or those labouring under other temporary sources of debility—such as bad food and water, intemperate exposure and living in low, filthy, ill ventilated huts, &c. and a variety of other exciting causes which always have an invariable tendency to increase the susceptibility of those so predisposed. Among all these, I have no doubt *fear* has been a most powerful source of contagion by vehemently depressing the bodily and mental functions and disturbing the equilibrium of the system and thus overpowering the most determined mind. This has been verified by several instances, where the most alert and vigorous, on seeing their friends and relatives, tacitly resigning their lives with scarcely an effort to rally have been so overwhelmed that they themselves became similar victims to this dreadful messenger of death and closed the scene sometimes in a few hours!—And it is indeed no common gratification to observe that some of those who have devoted themselves to the care of the sick by their own fortitude and courage alone have suffered less (if at all) than those who fled to secure themselves with that bad lurking *fear*—and whose imaginary security is hardly purchased by the sacrifice of the glowing feelings which the exercise of Philanthropy affords. Thus it becomes evident, that fear or *excessive caution are about as bad as excessive rashness if* not worse.

THOMAS PIERES,
Mdcl. Department.
Negombo, 29th March, 1840.—*Herald, April* 10.

CEYLON.

Shipping.—April 6th—Sailed the Ketch *Kaikhusree*, seajee Dossaj e, from Colombo for Bombay—Passengers—Officer and Crew of Steamer *Seaforth.*

April 8th the Brig *Jeen*, Abdul Rahaman, arrived from Bombay the 22d ult.—On the same day the Ketch *Ceylon Island*, Majee Dossa, and the Schooner *Mera Madeth*, Mahomed, arrived in Colombo—the former from Bombay the 27th, and the latter from Allepey the 31st ult. The Schooners *Rahamany & Fancy*, left Colombo on the same day for Trincomalie—Passengers by the *Fancy*, Miss Gompertz, 1 Gunner 1 woman, R. A.—also the Schooner *Osprey*, R. Quintoy, for Mauritius and London.

Shipping in the Roads.—*Persia, Duchess of Northumberland, Paragon, and Charles Hearley.*—*Herald, April* 10,

European Intelligence.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. considered in a letter to the People of Great Britain. London. John Murray, 1840

The objection taken in the House of Lords to the omission of Prince Albert's Protestantism in the announcement from the throne of the Queen's approaching marriage, was a gratuitous slight to her Majesty rendered only the more glaring by the Duke of Wellington's declaration that every body knew the prince to be a Protestant. We believe the Protestantism of the house of Coburg is quite as notorious as that clause in the act of settlement which excludes Papists, or persons marrying Papists, from the throne of England; and the apprehensions which the duke's amendment upon the address would seem to indicate, were not only without a shadow of foundation in the actual facts of the case, but were in the last degree preposterous, seeing that the Queen could not marry a Roman Catholic, according to the statute law of the land, without ceasing to exercise the functions of Sovereign. The act of marrying a Roman Catholic would, in fact, be an act of abdication, so that the jealousy of the Lords was nothing more than an attempt to get up a little discord between the Queen and the high church party, and, in the want of some real ground of complaint, to generate distrust and suspicion towards Prince Albert. A device so transparent must ultimately recoil with disgrace upon its authors; but, in the meanwhile, as there are a great many well-meaning people who do not always take the trouble to investigate such matters for themselves, and who are too apt to embrace prejudices that happen to fall in with their fears and antipathies, it is desirable that the claims of Prince Albert upon the confidence and kindness of this Protestant nation should be clearly and unequivocally stated. In the pamphlet before us the history of his family is briefly but perspicuously traced, and it is shown that, whatever else malignant factions may say of him, his Protestantism at least is unimpeachable. It is lamentable enough that such proofs of his religious profession should be considered necessary in this enlightened age, but, since it is impossible to anticipate the tortuous policy of the Tory party, we are much indebted to the writer of this brochure for the pains he has taken to exhibit the heroic struggles and sufferings of the house of Coburgh in the defence of the reformed faith. The champions of Protestantism who will regret the omission of Prince Albert's name in the speech from the throne, must be [illegible] when they read this plain narrative of the sacrifices made by his royal highness's family for the establishment and promulgation of that very religion which they volunteered to protect with such superfluous zeal

The great merit of this pamphlet is the strict impartiality of its details, and its total freedom from party politics. The writer justly observes that the reader will find nothing in his pages likely to inform him whether the author is Whig, Conservative, or Radical. The tone is thoroughly dispassionate, and the facts are plainly stated, deriving no colouring whatever from the enthusiasm which their intrinsic interest is so eminently calculated to excite.

The object of the publication is to furnish a final answer to the three following assertions:

1. That Prince Albert is a Roman Catholic.
2. That he is of a Roman Catholic family.
3. That his family is not of sufficient distinction among the European principalities to entitle him to the high position to which he is about to be called.

The first assertion is sufficiently answered by the conditions of the act of settlement, which prevents the Queen from marrying a Roman Catholic. As we have already observed such a marriage could not take place without producing a result which would at once receive the country from any dangers it might be likely to produce. The second assertion is examined in connection with the third, because the same evidence that are necessary to prove the Protestantism of the Prince's family are inseparable from the proof of its historical glories, that very family having won its highest and noblest distinction amongst the royal houses of Europe in the defence of the Protestant religion. This curious coincidence cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the people of England; that the family of Prince Albert, which was taunted in the House of Lords with dark insinuations and doubts of its attachment to the principles of the Reformation, was, in fact, the munificent patron and protector of the first Reformers, risking life and territory on their behalf, and cradling the young creed of religious liberty in the midst of perils and difficulties such as no other royal dynasty has ever encountered in a similar cause. Instead of asking for proofs of the Protestant fidelity of the house of Coburg, it is only surprising that the defenders of our national faith did not congratulate the Sovereign upon the unimpeachable propriety of her choice. Throughout the whole of Europe her Majesty could not have selected an individual who possesses so many hereditary and local claims to be regarded as the princely representative of the Protestant religion.

Following the historical narrative of the writer, we find that the early ancestors of the Coburg family were amongst the most powerful princes of the empire in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In the person of Frederic, surnamed the Warlike, who was Duke and Elector of Saxony, and who was named by the Emperor, High Marshal and Vicar of the Empire, the greatness of the family was consolidated, and the soil was prepared for the reception of the Reformed Faith by the establishment of the universities of Erfurt and Leipzig. Upon his death the territories of his house were divided between his two sons, Ernest and Albert, and in this partition the share which fell to the former included the greater part of Thuringia, the Vogtland, and the principality of Coburg. Ernest was succeeded by Frederic the Wise, who founded the University of Wittenberg, where Luther was educated. Upon the death of the Emperor, the throne was offered to this distinguished prince, but, believing the grandson of the Emperor to have a better claim than his own, he declined the honour, and succeeded in procuring the majority of suffarges which invested the celebrated Charles V. with the imperial dignity. For the services he rendered on this occasion, the Emperor requested his acceptance of 100,000 ducats, which, however, with magnanimity that characterized all his actions, he refused. At this period Luther arose, and now it was that the house of Coburg took that prominent position in the front of the battle of the Reformation which they maintained throughout the subsequent struggles with undiminished zeal and constancy. Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms in 1521 to answer the accusations of the Papal nuncio, and an edict was passed declaring him to be an heretic, and putting him, and all who should aid and abet him, under the ban of the empire. Who befriended the intrepid Reformer in this perilous crisis? who rescued him from the penal decision of the tyrannical Diet? We will furnish the answer in the words of our author, who thus chronicles the labours and the sufferings of the house of Saxe Coburg:

In defiance of this severe sentence, Frederic caused him to be privately withdrawn to the fortress of Wartburg; where his person was safe, and where he commenced, and probably completed, his celebrated translation of the Bible into German. Thus was the reformed religion cradled in Saxony by this excellent prince, to whom the contemporary Sovereign of England, Henry VIII., wrote a letter entreating him and his family "not to suffer the arch heretic to translate the Bible!"

Frederic died without issue in 1525, and was succeeded by his brother John, who continued to afford his steady support and protection to Luther and his disciples. At the Diet held at Spire, in 1529, he took the lead among the princes who published that "Protest," in which originated the name since given to the professors of the reformed religion; and he also moved his colleagues to deliver at Augsburg, in 1530, that declaration of their opinions, well known as the Confession of Augsburg. At this very time Luther was a guest in the Castle of Coburg, and the Emperor was so incensed against the Elector John, for having protected that eminent reformer, as well as for the part which he had taken in the Confession of Augsburg, that he refused him the imperial investiture of his dominions; in reply to which refusal, and to further threats by which it was accompanied, the Elector sent him this message:—"That, rather than secede from the pure evangelical doctrine, he would suffer his grey head to be laid at the Emperor's feet."

He died in 1532, and was succeeded by his son, Frederic, deservedly surnamed the Magnanimous.

This prince continued the generous support which his family had given to the reformed religion, and thereby incurred the deep displeasure of the Pope and of Charles V., the most powerful ally of the Roman Pontiff. Frederic placed himself at the head of the Protestant league called the Schmalkalden Confederacy, and for a length of time maintained a gallant but unequal contest with the armies that Charles had levied to extirpate the reformed religion in Germany. At length the war was terminated, in 1547, by the decisive battle of Mühlberg, in which the Elector was wounded and taken prisoner; he was declared an outlaw, and condemned to be beheaded before the imperial camp at Wittenberg.

The unshaken firmness which he evinced in his captivity, added to the entreaties of the Elector of Brandenburg, induced the Emperor to offer him his life, if he would submit to certain conditions, the principal of which was "that he should accede to the decisions of the Emperor and the Council of Trent in regard to religion." The reply of the heroic prisoner deserves to be emblazoned in gold upon the escutcheon of his illustrious house:—"*He was determined to adhere steadfastly to the Confession delivered at Augsburg by his father, himself, and other princes; and rather to lose his dignity, his territories, nay, even his life, than suffer himself to be separated from the word of God.*"

The Emperor, struck by this unshrinking fortitude, revoked the sentence of death which had been pronounced upon him: but he was obliged to renounce the Electorship, which was transferred to his cousin Maurice, Duke of Meissen, the representative of the Albertine line; and Frederic himself was removed to Innspruck, where he remained a prisoner for five years. During his imprisonment he formed the plan of the University of Jena, which he afterwards founded, and which was completed by his sons. This institution has numbered among its students and professors several of the most distinguished ornaments of literature, and many learned defenders of the Protestant faith.

The Elector Frederic was also a kind and zealous patron of the arts, in the person of the eminent painter Lucas Cranach, himself a friend and disciple of Luther. The illustrious John Frederic died in 1553. Such is the sketch, which might well be expanded into a volume, of the fidelity of the ancestors of Prince Albert to the creed of Reformation. Nor did their exertions end here. Although they were despoiled of the electorate, they continued to display their heroism in defence of their opinions throughout the whole of the disastrous thirty years' war. No wonder that a family who had sacrificed so much for the Protestant interests, should find themselves in the end reduced to the scale of European potentates.

The two principal causes which have obstructed the advancement of this family in power and territorial extent have been:—first, their steady adherence to the Protestant faith, and the losses which they have hereby incurred, as has been shown in the foregoing sketch; and secondly, the custom, so prevalent in Upper Germany, of dividing the dominions, on the death of the reigning prince, among his male children. These two causes have reduced the present representatives of the Ernestine line to the comparatively unimportant position which they now occupy among the European powers; but as I trust I have shown that in history their ancestors have played no undistinguished part, so whoever will take the trouble to visit Jena, Gotha and the neighbouring districts, will find in the schools, churches, and institutions, as well as in the moral and religious condition of the people, clear evidence, that in these modern times the House of Coburg maintains its ancient reputation by an enlightened encouragement of art, literature, and every branch of useful knowledge.

But, notwithstanding all these irrefragable proofs of the "orthodoxy" of the line, it has been insinuated that, although Prince Albert may be a Protestant, his father, uncles, or aunts are Catholics. This monstrous and ridiculous suggestion is swept away by a simple statement of facts.

The late duke died in 1806, having three sons, and two daughters, all of whom were from the first and still are, Protestants. Duke Ferdinand, the second brother of the present reigning duke, married the Princess of Kohary, who was of a Catholic family, and as she was the heiress of great possessions in Austria and Hungary, it was stipulated that the children of that marriage should be brought up as Catholics. If this collateral marriage is to catholicize the reigning duke, and his two sons, Ernest and Albert, or her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, I suspect that by the application of the same rule, many of the most orthodox Protestants in our country would also be considered Roman Catholics. Where instances are so numerous, it is unnecessary for me to particularize any of the families to which I allude.

Finally, it seems to be admitted by the common assent of the nation, that it was desirable the Queen should contract an early marriage. Now, her Majesty's choice lay between a subject and a foreigner. It is needless to urge the obvious arguments that lie upon the surface against the union of the Sovereign with a subject—the jealousies, intrigues, cabals, it would inevitably occasion. The choice of a foreign prince, then, was the only alternative left; and our author asks, where shall we find in Europe a prince to be preferred on political, personal, or religious grounds, to the consort whom her Majesty has herself selected? We suspect that those who have so hastily objected to the alliance, would not find it very easy to answer this question; and we may venture even to go further and add that had the choice been confided to the Duke of Wellington and his friends, it is highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that they would have felt it incumbent upon them to select the same illustrious individual upon whom her Majesty has conferred the distinguished honour of her approval.

It is almost supererogatory to add any further information to these details; but, before we dismiss the subject, it may be as well to observe that, if additional proof be required of the Protestantism of Prince Albert's family, it is found in the fact that the entire population of the Duchy, which according to the latest census amounted to 131,867 Souls, consists of Lutherans with the exception of 2,000 Roman Catholics and 1,000 Jews; so that in comparing notes with the principality of Coburg it appears that the claims of England, with all our exclusiveness, to be regarded as a pure Protestant state, are vastly inferior to the popular assertion and vindication of the Reformed faith, exhibited in that little territory over which the father of Prince Albert—the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha—exercises sovereign power.—*Ib id*

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